

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1618. 號一十月八年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1868. 日三十月六年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: E. ALLEN, 11, Fleet Street.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, 10, BROADWAY.
HONGKONG: GEORGE STREET, 30, CORNHILL. GORDON & GORCH, 121, HARBOR HILL, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 4 Old Ferry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: WHITE & BATES, San Francisco.
CHINA: SHANTON, DUNN & CO., Amoy, GILIS & CO., Poonchong, THOMPSON & CO., Shanghai, H. HONG & CO., Macao.

Shipping Reports.

The North German steamer *China*, from Shanghai, reports fine weather and light winds the first part of passage; the latter part had fresh southerly wind and fine weather. On 8th, 2 a.m., off Namki Island passed a steamer bound N. supposed to be *Avi King*. On 10th, a.m., off Cape Point, passed the steamer *St. James* of the *Swallow*, with a bulk in tow bound to Swatow; last night passed a steamer off Single Island.

New Advertisements.

J. W. WOOD.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
at Messrs T. HART & CO.,
No. 3, Queen's Road, East, close to the
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
Macao, July 21, 1868. oct21

J. WHITE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 93, Praya Grande,
MACAO.
Macao, July 21, 1868. oct21

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BIOARB, SODA, Saleratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
OAKS of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs T. HART & CO.'s will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD,
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the Horse on Europe.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

Entertainments.
LUSITANO THEATRE.
AUSTRALIAN DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Thursday Evening,
August 13th.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. T. AIREY,
on which occasion will be given two New Pieces,
THE MARRIED RAKE
AND
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
See Programme.
Hongkong, August 10, 1868. au14

Auctions.
VALUABLE LIBRARY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 17th August, 1868, at 2 p.m., in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.
A valuable collection of BOOKS, including—
A complete copy of the BRITISH BAYONNETTE.
A perfect edition of the BRITISH POETS in 50 Volumes.
A number of Scientific Works, and many other literary productions of the first order.
Being the property of a Gentleman who has given up house-keeping.
Catalogues will be issued shortly, after which the Books may be sold by private contract.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, July 11, 1868.

BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
17th August, 1868, at Noon, by order and at the residence of DOUGLAS NOWROSE, Esq., ROBINSON ROAD and MOSQUE JUNCTION.
The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mostly of English Manufacturers—Glassware, Electro Plate, Engravings, Marble Top Sideboards, Cheffonières, Side Tables, Pier Glasses, in richly gilt frames, One Splendid large size English Billiard Table, One French Billiard Table, Handsome Japanese and other Vases and Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.
A Splendid Grey Arab Horse.
A Fast-trotting Cream Colored Pony.
Waggonettes, Buggies, Basket Carriages, Saddlery, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description whatever at purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, August 10, 1868. aug17

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of private sale) on the 5th day of September next, the Property situated at the corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets on a portion of Inland Lot No. 137, and known as DENT & Co.'s STABLES.
The Property has a frontage of about 87 feet in Wellington Street 76 feet on d'Aguilar Street and comprises an area of about 7370 square feet.
The Sale will take place on the Premises at 3 p.m.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer and balance on completion of transfer. The Property to be at purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
For further particulars apply to
W. N. MIDDLETON,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 9, 1868. sept10

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale), on an early day in November next, on the BUILDING—
The BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG PRATA PROPERTY, measuring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of—
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Out Office, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.
The Centre BUILDING known as DENT & Co.'s Office, containing 8 Rooms, Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Out Office, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.
Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected two years and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.
The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one third 2 months after sale, and the balance 4 months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.
For further particulars or details of plans, apply to
Messrs BRENNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Avenue Prieta,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.,
Or, in Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
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London, E.C.,
Or, in Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

Banks.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
COUNT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman: GEORGE H. L. HENDLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman: GEO. F. HENDLAND, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq.
SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq. A. JUST, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. JAS. P. DUNGLISON, Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.
Managers.
Hongkong: VICTOR KRESSER, Esq. Chief Manager.
Shanghai: DAVID MACLEAN, Esq. Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 17, 1868.



NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.
Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship "IMPERATRICE," Commandant MACAIRE, will leave this Port for the above places, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, shortly after arrival of the steamer "Dupleix" from Shanghai.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 22nd Instant. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. of the 22nd Instant. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, August 3, 1868. au23

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
TEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:—
Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15.
Japan, " " Sept. 15.
China, " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " Nov. 15.
Japan, " " Dec. 15.
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same date, connecting at Yokohama with above-named steamers.
Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall.
Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10% upon the whole amount for the round voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India and Pacific Steamship Company," (Limited) and the "French Transatlantic Company." And, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steamship Lines: Cunard, Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyd's.
Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.
Freight to United States payable in advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent additional, at shipper's option.
For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.



Shipping.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The B. L. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "DARCO,"
of 1650 tons Register, ex Hongkong, 8th Instant from Calcutta, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight and passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SON & Co.
Agents B. L. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

FOR STORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
The British Steamer "LIGHTNING,"
Captain RODGER, will be despatched for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th Instant, at 2 p.m.
Despatches will close at 1 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 7, 1868. au15

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship "GREAT REPUBLIC,"
Captain S. DOAKS, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, on the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. precisely.
No Freight received after Noon of the 14th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 p.m. day of sailing.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868. au16

Shipping.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
The A. I. British barque "STAG,"
will be despatched for the above port, on or before the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REYNOLDS, BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. au17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship "MARY GOODALL,"
Switzerland Master, will load for the above port and have despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1868. aug20

FOR NEW YORK.
The A. I. American brig "NELLIE HASTINGS,"
466 Tons Register, H. M. Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE.
The A. I. British brig "ELLA GLADSTONE,"
Captain WOLFE, will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Clipper Ship "WINDWARD,"
784 Tons Register, C. H. BARNES Master, will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The British Clipper Barque "CAPSINGH,"
466 Tons Register, WATSON Master, will have early despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A. I. Amer. Clipper-ship "RICHARD S. ELY,"
1,100 tons Register, LOMBARD Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A. I. American barque "PEKIN,"
Seymour Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The American ship "CAMILLA,"
of about 1,500 Tons, of 40 feet capacity 38 ft at Vent, is open for a voyage to New York or Boston either from Whampoa, Foochow or Manila.
For further particulars, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, August 10, 1868. au24

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The A. I. British Ship "IRONSIDE,"
Captain C. VAUX, R.N.R., 900 Tons Register.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, July 24, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The A. I. (for 9 years from 1867) British ship "WEST DERRY,"
WILKINSON Master, of 621 tons Register.
Apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

Shipping.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
The A. I. British barque "STAG,"
will be despatched for the above port, on or before the 14th instant.
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Hongkong, August 5, 1868. au17

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Hongkong, July 8, 1868.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A. I. American barque "PEKIN,"
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Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

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WILKINSON Master, of 621 tons Register.
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BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.
"BELLA" FROM LIVERPOOL.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Those having the option of delivery at Whampoa, are requested, to state at once at which port they intend to receive their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, August 8, 1868. au18

P. M. S. S. Co.'s STEAMER "GREAT REPUBLIC" FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

Shipping.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The B. L. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "DARCO,"
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Despatches will close at 1 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 7, 1868. au15

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
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No Freight received after Noon of the 14th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 p.m. day of sailing.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868. au16

Shipping.
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Hongkong, August 5, 1868. au17

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Hongkong, July 29, 1868. aug20

FOR NEW YORK.
The A. I. American brig "NELLIE HASTINGS,"
466 Tons Register, H. M. Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868.

Arrivals.
Aug. 10, *Siwanoda*, from Canton.
Aug. 10, *Edward Marguard*, Siamese, 901, Moller, Bangkok, July 30, General.—Chinese.
Aug. 10, *Copernicus*, Brit. steamer, 950, Markwell, Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1,900 tons Tea.—Birken & Co.
Aug. 11, *City of Quebec*, Brit. ship, 603, Peables, Calcutta, July 8, Outton and Sons.—Order.
Aug. 11, *Citty Sark*, Siamese ship, 475, Moran, Bangkok, July 29, General.—Chinese.
Aug. 11, *Lorelei*, N. G. barque, 303, Iegermann, Saigon, Aug. 2, 7400 piculs Rice.—BOURJAT, HUBNER & Co.
Aug. 11, *China*, N. German steamer, 642, Moller, Shanghai, Aug. 8, 6 p.m., General. BURNES & Co.
Aug. 11, *Norma*, North German barque, 839, Fohl, Hamburg, April 4, General.—BURNES & Co.
Aug. 11, *Caroline*, North Germ. barque, 893, E. Bogen, put back (bound to Falmouth) Aug. 6, General.—BOURJAT, HUBNER & Co.

Departures.
Aug. 11, *Shooting Star*, for Ningpo.
11, *Geologist*, for Bangkok.
11, *Misford*, for Bangkok.
11, *Comet*, for Chifu.
11, *Johanna Mathilde*, for Saigon.
11, *Katharine*, for Amoy.
11, *Condor*, for Foochow.
11, *Kim Yung Tye*, for Tientsin.

Passenger.
ARRIVED.—Per *Edward Marguard*, Mr. Aetmann, and 17 Chinese.
Per *Copernicus*, Mr. Macnelly.
Per *Citty Sark*, Mr. F. Moor, and 19 Chinese.
Per *Lorelei*, 4 Chinese.
Per *China*, 50 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.
The North German barque *Norma*, from Hamburg, reports on leaving port had squally weather. Crossed the Equator on 18th May, in long. 20 W. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 12th June, in lat. 43 S.; passed Amsterdam Island on 1st July; made St. Paul's Island on the same day; made Java Head on 21st July; passed Anjer 24th July. On 3rd Aug. in lat. 12 N., long. 111 E. had heavy lightning from E. S. E. to N. W. The wind then went round from S. W. to N. W. and commenced blowing heavily from N. W. to N. E.; wind came more to the North with heavy sea; then had fine weather and light winds until arrival in Hongkong on 11th August; 128 days out. On 22d July, in Straits of Sunda spoke the British barque *Lopota* from London also the Brem. barque *Willem*.

The North German barque *Caroline*, left this port for Falmouth on 4th instant, and put back on 6th on account of bad weather. On the 8th inst., when in lat. 18 30 N., long. 111 E., it commenced blowing a heavy gale from N. E., with very heavy cross sea; the wind rounded to N. W., S. and S. W., on 6th inst., at 2 a.m., the gale increased, the ship was laid on her beam ends and had to cut away the main and mizen masts to save the ship; on same day at daylight found the ship close to the coast of Java; made much sail to bring the ship off the coast and then proceeded to Hongkong.

The Siamese barque *Edward Marguard*, from Bangkok, reports the first part of passage fine weather and light wind until 3d August; then had heavy gale from N. E. to N. E. and heavy cross sea which lasted for 3 days; then had moderate and fine weather until arrival. On 31st July spoke the Hamburg barque *Matador*, in lat. 12 27 N., long. 111 48 E. She wished to be reported.

The British ship *City of Quebec*, from Calcutta, reports the first part of passage fine weather and light winds, until 4th August; then had strong gale from W. N. W. with heavy cross sea and much rain and heavy squalls for 24 hours. From thence had moderate weather until arrival in Hongkong.

The Siamese ship *Citty Sark*, from Bangkok, reports fine weather and light winds till 4th August; then had strong gale from N. W. to S. W., which lasted for 2 days, then had moderate wind and fine weather until arrival in Hongkong.

The North German barque *Lorelei*, from Saigon, reports the first part of passage had cloudy weather; the latter part fine weather and light wind till arrival in port.

The British steamer *Copernicus*, from Shanghai, reports fine weather all the passage to Hongkong.

Shipping Reports.
The North German steamer *China*, from Shanghai, reports fine weather and light winds the first part of passage; the latter part had fresh southerly wind and fine weather. On 8th, 2 a.m., off Namki Island passed a steamer bound N. supposed to be *Avi King*. On 10th, a.m., off Cape Point, passed the steamer *St. James* of the *Swallow*, with a bulk in tow bound to Swatow; last night passed a steamer off Single Island.

Arrivals.
Aug. 10, *Siwanoda*, from Canton.
Aug. 10, *Edward Marguard*, Siamese, 901, Moller, Bangkok, July 30, General.—Chinese.
Aug. 10, *Copernicus*, Brit. steamer, 950, Markwell, Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1,900 tons Tea.—Birken & Co.
Aug. 11, *City of Quebec*, Brit. ship, 603, Peables, Calcutta, July 8, Outton and Sons.—Order.
Aug. 11, *Citty Sark*, Siamese ship, 475, Moran, Bangkok, July 29, General.—Chinese.
Aug. 11, *Lorelei*, N. G. barque, 303, Iegermann, Saigon, Aug. 2, 7400 piculs Rice.—BOURJAT, HUBNER & Co.
Aug. 11, *China*, N. German steamer, 642, Moller, Shanghai, Aug. 8, 6 p.m., General. BURNES & Co.
Aug. 11, *Norma*, North German barque, 839, Fohl, Hamburg, April 4, General.—BURNES & Co.
Aug. 11, *Caroline*, North Germ. barque, 893, E. Bogen, put back (bound to Falmouth) Aug. 6, General.—BOURJAT, HUBNER & Co.

Departures.
Aug. 11, *Shooting Star*, for Ningpo.
11, *Geologist*, for Bangkok.
11, *Misford*, for Bangkok.
11, *Comet*, for Chifu.
11, *Johanna Mathilde*, for Saigon.
11, *Katharine*, for Amoy.
11, *Condor*, for Foochow.
11, *Kim Yung Tye*, for Tientsin.

Passenger.
ARRIVED.—Per *Edward Marguard*, Mr. Aetmann, and 17 Chinese.
Per *Copernicus*, Mr. Macnelly.
Per *Citty Sark*, Mr. F. Moor, and 19 Chinese.
Per *Lorelei*, 4 Chinese.
Per *China*, 50 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.
The North German barque *Norma*, from Hamburg, reports on leaving port had squally weather. Crossed the Equator on 18th May, in long. 20 W. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 12th June, in lat. 43 S.; passed Amsterdam Island on 1st July; made St. Paul's Island on the same day; made Java Head on 21st July; passed Anjer 24th July. On 3rd Aug. in lat. 12 N., long. 111 E. had heavy lightning from E. S. E. to N. W. The wind then went round from S. W. to N. W. and commenced blowing heavily from N. W. to N. E.; wind came more to the North with heavy sea; then had fine weather and light winds until arrival in Hongkong on 11th August

QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, 11th August, 1868.	
OPIMUM.—Patna, New, ...	\$627½
Old, ...	—
Benares, New, ...	617½
Malwa, ...	660
COTTON.—BOMBAY, ...	17 a
CALCUTTA, ...	16 a
Exchange.	
Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	4/5½
Credits, 6 ...	4/6
On Calcutta. 3 days' sight. Rs ...	298

Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225	
Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls.	
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. E., 9½	
Peccies,	6½
Mexicans,	
Gold Leaf,	23.40
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	22.90
English Sovereigns,	4.60
Australian Sovereigns,	4.58
Discount,	9 a 12
L. & W. post dock,	Old, 12 per cent
Do. do.	New, 6 per cent
L. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 28	per a n

Do.	do.	New, 5 p. c. pm.
Union Dock Shares, ... 17 1/2	p. c. dist.	
Temperature.		
HONGKONG, 11th August, 1888.		
Barometer,	9 A.M.	29.700
Attached Thermometer,		84
Wet Bulb,		84.5
Dry Bulb,		80.0
Maximum S. Rgr.,		96
Minimum S. Rgr.,		80.0
Max. Sun's Rays,		14
Minimum on Grass,		76.0
Previous Rain on Ground,		0.00
Hours, above.		0.00

Wind,	S.W.	S.W.
Force,	3	2
Cloud,	1	3
Moon,	3	2
Weather,	Fine.	Fin

THE CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1896

THE CHINA DIGGINGS

A RECENT number of *Punch* has a small, but most amusing, sketches entitled "Transmogrification," in the first of which a Chinese artist is represented inspecting a piano-forte with a view to sketching it for the benefit of his countrymen; the second shews the instrument as it appeared in his dreams on his

ome; and the third delineates the
bine as represented by him to
astounded beholders, being a remark
ly Chinese dog-dragon whose tail
represent the ivory keys of the in
nent. This comical hint of pos
results from the observations of the
ion now in the United States, may
adopted to useful purpose by tho

little nearer China than the long
of Greenwich; and we know of no
ect upon which an analogous "tran
grification" (on the part of the foreig
s more likely to occur than that of
T'hefoo gold diggings.

As careful readers of the North C
papers we have perused with much
erest all that has appeared on
subject. Of the main truth of the s

ments made there cannot, we think, be any doubt. But it is impossible to rest on the idea that (unconsciously no doubt) hearsay has in some cases been confused with experience, and fiction with fact. The "facts" appear to be that gold in more or less quantity has been discovered—that the mandarins forbade an attempt to work the diggings—and that two Chinese foreigners, a few energetic Chinese, and some of the country people did, in consequence, the prohibition and searched for the gold.

reted metal. The "fictions" would not be that "ten thousand natives," had *en masse* and commenced work, beginning to turn rebels if obstructed, — five hundred Californians had sailed, Dhefoo, etc., etc. In most of the accounts, although written with a pardonable egotism, and valuable as the best to hand, there seem to be one or more statements which the unimpassioned reader would pronounce to be exaggerations. The

views of correspondents and reporters, visitors, again, become slightly altered, inferentially or directly, by the journals to which they are communicated. A leading article in a *Siberian* paper is naturally commented on in the south, and the assertion becomes a little more positive. Telegrams and newspapers on the line of Europe will again add to the information—the very condensation of a geographic message leading in itself

It would occur to most ordinary people that before issuing a notice respecting the "indiscretion" of n

papers, the Consular authorities have noted more wisely in ascertaining the facts of the case in the first instance. But they are not "ordinary people," the Chinese are so extraordinary a people that it is no wonder if at the present moment neither Taotai or Consuls asserted a single fact for or against alleged diggings. True Mr Markham missed the spot, but not with the approval of determining the possible extent of the gold fields. But

and this there is nothing "official" to demand. Why do not the Ministers in concert with the Chinese Government send a commission to investigate the truth of reports, which, if true, must

Michael Moss v. Charles Rivington, \$18.33, for brokerage.—Plaintiff and defendant are general brokers; both appeared; the former bearing several packets of documents, the very evidence, which he asserted he had been upon betimes (8.30 a.m.) to arrange.

Plaintiff stated that at the beginning of this month he had a transaction with defendant, the amount of brokerage in which, due to him (Plaintiff) was \$18.33; this the defendant admitted.

Defendant stated, in reply, that he did not dispute the sum, but he had a set-off; he had a current account with plaintiff, and had credited him with the amount as per account shown.

His Honor asked whether the plaintiff had received written notice of the set-off, according to the rules of the Court.

No. 1618 — AUGUST 11, 1868

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK of HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the Thirtieth day of August proximo, at Three o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Dividend.

port of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts, to 30th June, 1868.

By order of the Court of Directors.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 25, 1868.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
CAMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company

will be held in the Club Chambers at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August (when a statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors will be laid before the Meeting) for the purpose of electing Directors in the place of those who retire in accordance with the provision of the Articles of Association, and the election of Auditors.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 5, 1868. 25th

HONGKONG GANTON & MACAO

HONORABLE, CAMBON & BROS.
STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE Dividend at the rate of \$4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the 11th instant, will be paid at the office of the General Agents on and after Thursday, the 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 14. 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE :—
For S'PORE, PENANG & C'OUTTA,—
Per "**GLENGYLE**," on Saturday, the
15th instant, at 1 P.M.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND C'OUTTA.—
Per "**LIGHTNING**," on Saturday, the
15th Inst., at 1 P.M.
For MANILA.

For **"SALVE,"** To-morrow, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.
For **"SWATOW, AMOY & FOOOHOW,"**
Per **"YESSU,"** on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 11 a.m.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For **Manila**.—Per **Salve**, to-morrow, the 12th instant.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 11, *Brilliant*, Siam. brig, 388
Schroder, Paokho, August 3, Crocker,
Ware and Ballast.—Chinese.
Aug. 11, *Caroline*, French barque, 660
Baurhis, Saigon; Aug. 5, Rice and Fish.
Order.
Aug. 11, *Shang Tung*, Brit. steamer, 101
Stubbs, Glasgow, April 13.—DAVID GILLES
CLEARED.
Pekin, for Bangkok.
Caudelaria, for Manila.

Leen Fa, for Manila.
China, for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Shang Tung*, from Glasgow, reports on leaving port had bad weather for 10 days. Crossed the Equator on 18th May. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 15th June, made Christmas Island on 19th July; off Anjer Head on 24th July. On 2nd August, at 12.15 a.m., barometer fell rapidly 1-100 in half-an-hour, howe to under close reefs.

main top-sail and 2 royals in weather main-
rigger. On the 5th, barometer falling we
sighted North. On the 7th, the gale w
over and she then stood on. Fine weath
till arrival. 119 days out.

Juanpore, Brit. sh., Maroh 20th, le
Gravesend; experienced light variable
winds and fine weather to the equator
June 21st, passed the Medina, from Lon
don for Shanghai, 95 days out; July 7th
spoke the Andale, from Hamburg for
Shanghai 104 days out; August 2nd, arriv

Sooloo, British barque, sailed from Sunderland 27th of February; had Westerly gales in the English Channel up to the 17th of March; whence the departure was taken from the Land's End of England. Crossed the Equator 17th of April; the Meridians of Greenwich in lat. 35.00 S. on the 9th of May; thence had generally light Easterly winds up to lat. 31.00 S. and long. 104.3 E. the Eastering being made from 38 to 42 degrees S. lat. Passed Anjer on the 18th July; signalled the ship *Tucayee* from London at Shanghai.

Shanghai, and the ship's departure from London to Shanghai, and was in company with the above ship 13th of July off the Annam Islands; had light winds up the China sea, mostly from the Eastward; arrived at Woussang the 1st of August, all well. In lat. 38 N. long. 35 42 W., signalled the barque *Alma*, 1st pendant 371, 26 days from Liverpool to Bombay, on the 5th April. June 1st, in lat. 39.00 S., long. 64.00 E., signalled the *West*, 2nd pendant 2673, being 66 days from Liverpool to Calcutta.

Anna Kimball, American ship, first part of passage had strong N.W. wind. June 18th, passed Honolulu, S.I.; sent in boats with letters and proceeded; ran down to 21st parallel of latitude, carried the N.E. trade wind to 135. East long. July 27th, passed out of Pacific into China sea between the Great Low Chew and Zeirabansima; in China sea had strong S. winds. Made the Lightship Thursday July 30th, at 6 p.m. civil time. Passed in the lat. and longitude of Islands Gamira and Lamira at noon; had good observations by chronometers but

saw nothing of said islands, which are laid down on the different English charts at late date; they are not in the lat. and long. in which they are supposed to be, and nothing could be seen from a height of 1800 feet in fine clear weather and smooth sea.

...tremely affect the future of the North

of China, or, if untrue, the lives of countless adventurers? We want, and the world at large wants, the report of some honest or men of known character and perfectly unbiassed, in stating the truth as to the facts. Let them associate a Chinese official with them if they like, but let the report be full, scientific, and reliable. Only the other day some people left Hongkong for the "gold-fields" and many more will leave so long as the

accounts are so encouraging and the drawbacks unstated. The result of such a report published to the world and not looked up in the Legation archives would in either case, be productive of good. If the accounts were pronounced exaggerated or unfounded so as to render successful digging less than a mere chance, the prohibition to foreigners might have some value as preventing adventurers from proceeding up country at their own

at least there would be some foundation to justify it. If, on the other hand, the existence of gold in abundances were proved, the foreign Ministers and the Chinese could at once frame reasonable regulations to direct the inevitable rush for the gold fields—for in that case men would be prohibitions whatever would stop men who had dared the perils of the Andes and the Indians of California. Prompt and reasonable action on the part of the foreign Ministers is not merely advisable, but is an absolute necessity. If the

LOCAL.

must prove a very bright clown, and every one acquainted with such performances knows full well what that means and what effect it has on the entertainment. For Mr Thompson's enterprise and steady labor for the good of the company from whom we have received so much amusement lately, he deserves a large audience,—not to mention the other inducements to go and see the circus for the last time.

Before the Hon. H. J. BALD.
August 11, 1868.

Chow A-On v. C. L. Volkman, 88, for wages.—Defendant, it need scarcely be said, is the well-known boarding-house keeper in Hollywood Road, and plaintiff was a cook with the said boarding-house keeper. The plaintiff sued for \$3 "out" from his wages; \$4 for remainder of month of July, and \$1 for firewood; he stated that Volkman had denied him \$3 because he (plaintiff) had stayed out one night; and that he left defendant's employ on July 24th from some

most unfortunate in his servants said also very unhappy in his frequent suits before the Hon. Judge Ball—stated that he gave the cook in charge of the Police for having stayed out all night; that the cook hit it him (Volkman) by throwing an umbrella at him (a blue gingham produced); and that the cook was never beaten by him, he said Volkman. The Chinese witness, however, called by the boarding-house keeper himself, disproved those statements; and a Chinese witness called by the cook

deposed to having heard the cook one day ask for his wages, upon which he was kicked out of the house by the said Volkmann. His Honor remarked that it was a strange charge to make against a servant, that of being out all night. Volkmann said the cook was at the gambling house, for he was there and saw him. Judgment was, however, given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and Volkmann left indignant.

A. dos Santos v. A. Cox, \$58.26, for sold water, &c.—Judgment went by default.

Mr F. A. Vandenberg again appeared on the calendar for sums amounting in all to \$372.07, as follows:—
A. Ullmann v. Vandenberg, \$212.—This case, on being called, was stated as settled.
Man Kwong v. Same, \$71.80.—Judgment went by default.
G. Dubost v. Same, \$38.52.—Judgment as in last case.
Cassius Vishram v. Same, \$16.75.—Judgment as above.

C. Hochstetter v. Sams, \$38.—Judgment as above.

C. Wagner v. E. W. Blackwood, \$12, for "de fiddle and de bow."—Judgment by default.

Joanna Tam v. E. Ferreira, \$68, on a promissory note.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Cheong Ahoy v. G. Forman, \$22, an old debt.—Defendant is in the gambling-watchman line of business, and gambled time

by his Honor.

J. Krizanowitz v. John McNulty, \$210.

This case was struck out, as the plaintiff failed to appear.

Tai Cheong v. M. Lenehan, \$5; Same v. J. M. Thompson, \$1; Same v. H. Lawson, \$1; and Same v. Smith, \$1,—for goods supplied.—Judgment in these cases went by default.

Michael Moss v. Charles Rivington.

12.33, for brokerage.—Plaintiff and defendant are general brokers; both appeared, the former bearing several packets of documentary evidence, which he had asserted he had been up betimes (8.30 a.m.) to arrange.

Plaintiff stated that at the beginning of this month he had a transaction with defendant, the amount of brokerage in which due to him (Plaintiff) was \$12.33; which the defendant admitted.

Defendant stated, in reply, that he did not dispute the sum, but he had a set-off:

He had a current account with plaintiff, and had credited him with the amount as per account shown.

His Honor asked whether the plaintiff had received written notice of the set-off, according to the rules of the Court.

IONS.

August, 1868.
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... 12 per cent pm.
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... 28 per cent pm.
... 6 p. c. pm.
... 17 p. c. dat.

August, 1868.
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irretrievably affect the future of the North of China, or, if untrue, the lives of numerous adventurers? We want, and the world at large wants, the report of some man or men of known character and perfect unbiased, in stating the truth as to the facts. Let them associate a Chinese official with them if they like, but let the report be full, scientific, and reliable. Only the other day some people left Hongkong for the "gold-fields," and many more will leave so long as the accounts are so encouraging and the drawbacks unstated. The result of such a report published to the world and not locked up in the Legation archives would, in either case, be productive of good. If the accounts were pronounced exaggerated or unfounded so as to render successful digging less than a mere chance, the prohibition to foreigners might have some value as preventing adventurers from proceeding up country at their own risk, and to the danger of the peasantry. At least there would be some foundation to justify it. If, on the other hand, the existence of gold in abundance were proved, the foreign Ministers and the Chinese could at once frame reasonable regulations to direct the inevitable rush for the gold fields—for in that case no prohibitions whatever would stop men who had dared the perils of the Andes, and the Indians of California. Prompt and reasonable action on the part of the foreign Ministers is not merely advisable, it is an absolute necessity. If they neglect it, on them be the blame of the troubles which will infallibly ensue.

LOCAL.

From the programme elsewhere, it is reasonable to expect that the performance at the Circus to-night—Mr. Thompson's benefit—will be the most lively and funny of the season. Fun, humor, jollity and success would appear to be anticipated safely by a glance over the bill of fare. Mr. Holland must prove a very bright clown, and every one acquainted with such performances knows full well what means and what effect it is on the entertainment. For Mr. Thompson's enterprise and steady labor for the good of the company from whom we have received so much amusement lately, he deserves a large audience, not to mention the other inducements to go and see the Circus for the last time.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before the Hon. H. J. BALL.

August 11, 1868.

Chow A-On v. C. L. Volkman, \$8, for wages.—Defendant, it need scarcely be said, is the well-known boarding-house keeper in Hollywood Road, and plaintiff was a cook who was at the boarding-house keeper. The plaintiff sued for \$3 "ent" from wages; \$4 for remainder of month of July, and \$1 for firewood; he stated that Volkman had fined him \$3 because he (plaintiff) had stayed out one night; and that he left defendant's employ on July 24th, from some mysterious cause. "O. L. Volkman—who is most unfortunate in his servant—did not allow the plaintiff to leave the house before the Hon. Judge Ball—stated that he gave the cook in charge of the Police for having stayed out all night; that the cook hit him (Volkman) by throwing an umbrella at him (the blue gingham produced); and that the cook was never beaten by him, the said Volkman. The Chinese witness, however, called by the boarding-house keeper himself, disproved those statements; and a Chinese witness called by the cook deposed to having heard the cook one day talk for his wages, upon which he was kicked out of the house by the said Volkman. His Honor remarked that it was a strange charge to make against a servant, that of being out all night. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and Volkman left indignant.

A. de Santos v. A. Cox, \$58.26, for soda water, &c.—Judgment went by default.

Wing Cheong v. Same, \$65.95.—Judgment as above.

Mr. F. A. Vandenberg again appeared on the calendar for sums amounting in all to \$72.07, as follows:—

U. Ullmann v. Vandenberg, \$212.—This case, on being called, was stated as settled.

Man Kwong v. Same, \$71.80.—Judgment went by default.

G. Dubost v. Same, \$38.52.—Judgment as in last case.

Casum Vishram v. Same, \$14.75.—Judgment as above.

C. Hochstetter v. Same, \$33.—Judgment as above.

Q. Wagner v. E. W. Blackwood, \$12, for the fiddle and bow.—Judgment by default.

Joanna Tam v. E. Ferreira, \$68, on a promissory note.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Cheong Aloy v. G. Forman, \$22, an old debt.—Defendant is in the gambling-water-bat line of business, and was refused time by his Honor.

J. Krizanovitz v. John McNulty, \$210.—This case was struck out, as the plaintiff failed to appear.

Tai Cheung v. M. Lenehan, \$5; Same v. A. M. Thompson, \$1; Same v. H. Lawson, \$1; and Same v. Smith, \$1—four goods supplied.—Judgment in these cases went by default.

Michael Moss v. Charles Rivington, \$18.83, for brokerage. Plaintiff and defendant are general brokers; both appeared; the former bearing several packets of documentary evidence, which he had asserted had been up between (3.30 a.m.) to arrest him.

Plaintiff stated that at the beginning of this month he had a transaction with defendant in the matter of brokerage in which due to him (Plaintiff) was \$18.83; the defendant admitted.

Defendant stated, in reply, that he did not dispute the sum, but he had a set-off; he had a current account with plaintiff, and he invited him with the amount as per account shown.

His Honor asked whether the plaintiff had received written notice of the set-off, according to the rules of the Court.

Mr. Moss: Certainly. I have not. Mr. Rivington observed that he had given notice of having credited Mr. Moss with the \$18.83; he did not know that written notice was necessary. There was nothing about that on the summons.

His Honor asked plaintiff if he would waive the objection. On further explanation, however, and seeing that it had no direct bearing on the merits of the case, the plaintiff allowed the case to proceed, and entered thereupon. Defendant, he said, had acknowledged his indebtedness, but the day after, had sent a note stating that he had credited him with the amount in his account current. This letter—

His Honor: Are all those letters in the case? (referring to plaintiff's statement).

Plaintiff was understood to say that he would not require all of them.

His Honor interrupted Mr. Moss by suggesting that the case appeared to him to be peculiarly one for arbitration—by two mercantile men, by parties. It was a commercial case; there was evidently much more behind it than the \$18.83, and he thought they ought to submit it.

Defendant replied that he had proposed that course all along, but that Mr. Moss would not hear of it.

In reply to His Honor, plaintiff said that he did not owe Mr. Rivington a single farthing, and he wished to know whether he could not have a case heard in which the amount was clearly admitted.

His Honor: Very well, I'll take the case after the others.—The Judge, however, continued to express his belief that it would be a case much more suitable for arbitration.

Plaintiff (who persisted in interpolating matter which His Honor considered irrelevant) was more than once informed that the case could not be brought through if plaintiff did not desist from roaming and both parties did not speak at one and the same time.

Mr. Moss impressed upon His Honor the fact that he (Mr. M.) wished to be dissociated from something which was done before the summons was taken out, and that the case was not alone a question of \$18.83. He, however, refused then to submit the matter to an arbitrator, and His Honor adjourned the case for an hour or more.

On resuming, His Honor again bore down upon Mr. Moss, and endeavored to reason him into accepting arbitration as the best means of settlement; otherwise he (the Judge) would be compelled to go into the whole of the case from beginning to end.

Both parties being posted near the Bench, and conducting the conversation in a somewhat confidential tone, the process of reasoning by which Mr. Moss was brought to give his consent to the arbitration was lost to the reporters, and therefore to the public; but it may be presumed that the absence of the conversation may be a positive gain to the party or parties concerned.

Mr. Henry Murray was ultimately agreed upon as the referee, and it was also agreed that his award in all matters in dispute would be accepted as the judgment of the Court.

H. Z. A. Sherazee and Others v. Furzool-labbay, \$494.37, for balance of account in regard to certain transactions (blue-bargains) in opium.—Mr. Hayler, instructed by Mr. Sherazee, appeared for the plaintiff.

Before Mr. Hayler had proceeded many minutes with his statement of the case, it became perfectly evident to the Court that the case was one of complications of the most annoying form—viz., those arising from time-bargains in opium; and His Honor at once suggested a common friend as arbitrator. Mr. Hayler and defendant agreed, and after some conversation during which the names of Messrs. Solomon, Agabeg, and Ruttanjee were mentioned as arbitrators, and a Parsee gentleman refused the honor—Mr. Solomon was agreed upon, if he consented. His award, his Honor remarked, would form the judgment of the Court.

A. Ullmann v. J. Dives, \$110.—This was an account of twelve months' standing, and the defendant was refused time.

THE NORTH.

The following are the latest items of news to hand by the *Canton Press*.

(N. C. Daily News.)

We learn that Sir Rutherford Alcock intends to remain at Peking till October next year.

We hear a good deal of discussion as to the merits of the new light at the entrance of the Yangtze. Some of the pilots, we learn, declare they can only see it at the seven miles distance. Other authorities declare they have seen it twelve miles off; and consider it invaluable in thick, foggy weather, as the red flash pierces better, and is more remarkable than the old light. Steps are, we learn, to be at once taken to erect a light-house on Guttsai.

Higo papers to the 26th July indicate a disturbed state of affairs, still; and speak of fighting in which the Southern Confederates were worsted by Aikun, Ramours, however, are very wild; and we look to Yokohama for more definite intelligence.

The "situation," as depicted in papers brought thence by the last mail, differed strangely according to the political views of the paper describing it.

The S. S. N. and U. S. S. Co. have not been long left in undisturbed enjoyment of their monopoly on the Yangtze. Competition has been inaugurated by the Hong-que, running under Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s auspices, and the two first named Companies have lowered their rate of freight to Tls. 3, by way of encouragement.

(Recorder.)

Recently a Chinaman stabbed a foreigner very severely through the arm, and was taken before the Mixed Court for the offence. The punishment awarded was eight blows, something a little more severe than would be inflicted for the most trivial offence. The intention of the culprit was almost without a doubt to murder; as least it was to inflict grievous bodily harm. The Mixed Court decision affords some scope for reflection upon the relative merits of Chinese and European criminal proceedings.

It is possible that the Consul of the man who has been stabbed is satisfied with the punishment awarded.

We are informed that a batch of disorderly Chinese from all parts of the country have been sent down by the native authorities at Soochow to this Settlement. No doubt we shall before long hear complaints that the presence of foreigners affords protection to lawless Chinese characters.

(Evening Express.)

The Editor of the *Shanghai Recorder* jumped at conclusions, we think, when he

scribed the removal of Li-hung-chang from Nanking to the north as originating in the Nanking Ministry, and when he says within the old capital, and when he says the Imperial authorities had no objection to the removal of Li and his replacement by Tseng, he altogether forgets that Nanking is Tseng's proper abode so long as he is Viceroy, while the fighting ground north, south, east or west is where Li should be. But if we are informed right or wrong, it is further out in supporting that the French are still on lightning terms with the Chinese government in regard to these old lands of theirs at Nanking; at all events, if they have not got the sites they demanded, they have others equally as good; and on the other hand, Catholic Priests are building Schools and Churches quite large enough for the spiritual requirements of the hungry looking people who make Nanking their abode.

As regards the Confucian Temple spoken of the erection of, that is a fact not to be disputed—Li of his own funds having advanced Forty Thousand Taels—a contribution which Tseng has done ditto, to that is, Tseng endorses what Li began, the building to result being, we are assured, the grandest thing in Chinese architecture of modern days.

By private advices received from Eastern Siberia we hear that the residents at Port May are in open revolt against the government, who, from its laws prohibit them from working the gold mines. It appears that very rich and extensive mines were discovered there last summer, and the government becoming aware of the fact, it sent down a frigate to watch them, at the same time warning the natives from attempting to work them. Without avail, however, for during the winter they proceeded in a body and began opening the mines. In the spring the Russians drove them away, took what they could find from them, and placed a force sufficiently strong to protect the mines. This step drove the residents who come from almost all parts of China, into open rebellion; and they are determined to work the mines or die in the attempt.

JAPAN.

Our *(Evening Express)* correspondent at Yokohama writes per *Costa Rica* as follows:—

"Since the departure of the Mail on the 11th instant, we have had an improvement in the weather, and the rice and cotton crops are beginning to recover from the great damage."

The silk growing in is still very poor in quality. Foreigners still paying high rates, at the exchange also high. Silk-worms enormous stock, arrivals to date 700,000 cards, prices declining and buyers few; the *Albion* and *Philippine* having taken a lot to other ports. Produce generally coming in slowly. Goods very dull of sale, shirtings, blue cotton yarn a little brisk last week, 50,000 pieces coloured at \$2.90 a 95, and 1,000 yards at \$3.50 a 52 medium.

"Political.—No one knows the real state of affairs, that dissensions are rife among all parties in the authentic fact, and all are striving to have a share of the squeezing-out of the Foreign Trade. No sooner one Prince and his friends gain a little power, than the rest are so jealous that there is an immediate split in the ranks; the negotiations of the Shogunate policy and diplomacy must end in some proper form of government, being established through Foreign intervention, but each treaty power, or rather the Representatives of such Nations, have each their own little game to play, and own both of friends to bolster up, or sell out, as well as to ruin others and grey shirtings. Fighting, or rather playing at shirtings, is going on round the Yedo district—mere child's play, frightening none but one another and the poor peasants. Goodbye to business, while the present abnormal state of affairs lasts."

From the *Higo News* to the 10th ultimo, we take the following items:—

On the morning of the 7th instant seven persons, viz.—Mr. Charles Duboz, Captain Charles Sloos, and two negroes named respectively Pandora and Small, with three Japanese, left this port on the small Schooner *Flores* for Osaka.

During the afternoon a native boat went to the beach near-of-war *Duplexe* with Captain Sloos on board in a very helpless condition, after being taken on board, restoratives were applied, and upon his becoming sensible, he stated that at 2 P.M. when near Three Point, a place a short distance North of Temposha, the boat capsized and all were thrown in the water; after struggling for some time he found a weak rest upon, he then looked around for his companions, but no one could be seen of them or of the boat; he does not know how long he was in the water, as upon being picked up he fainted and did not regain his consciousness until he was taken on board the *Duplexe* as already stated. The boats of the ship were at once manned and sent in search of the missing men and boat, but returned with no news of either. Captain Sloos is now suffering from a violent fever, but it is not considered dangerous.

The U. S. S. *Troquois*, Commander English, arrived on the 7th ultimo, and the U. S. S. *Ouelia* sailed for Yokohama to join the *Admiral* on the 8th. H. M. S. *Basilisk*, arrived from Yokohama on the 8th, and H. M. S. *Sa da Bandeira*, Commander Souza Rodrigues, arrived the same day, from Nagasaki via the inland sea.

Fears are expressed from the safety of the N. B. *Argonaut*, which had been out over two weeks from Yokohama, and which must have encountered the late severe gale. The American ship *St. Helena*, Capt. McCallin, with Messrs. T. A. Lee and Passmore on board as passengers, arrived on the 14th ultimo.

The Governor of Koko, Ito Shunake, has proposed to the Consul Officers of the Treaty powers, to meet the representatives of the Japanese Government at the Custom House, every Monday, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of discussing such public matters, as circumstances may demand, in order to forward the public interest of Foreigners as well as Japanese.

"I didn't think you'd be so hard with me," as the shark said when he bit the anchor.

A young Missionary, endeavoring his girl's beauty, said, "I'll be dogged if she ain't as pretty as a red wagon."

This Independence *Belle* reports that the health of the Empress Charlotte is improving from day to day. Her Majesty takes long drives every day in an open carriage in the neighbourhood of Lachen.

GLEANINGS ABOUT POOTOO.

(N. C. Daily News.)

Pootoo bids fair, at last, to assume the place in public estimation which was claimed for it by the party who visited it some years ago, in the *Agrivore* *Loss*. It has hardly been a day without some foreign visitor during the present summer; and several times a number have put the priest's hospitality to the test. The following account, which has been kindly sent us by a correspondent, may awaken others to a knowledge of the pleasure that awaits them.

The Island of Pootoo, or as the Chinese call it, Pootoo Mountain, is the most eastern of the Chuano Group; and is divided from Chuano by a channel about a mile and a half across called the Lien-lwa-yang or "sea of water lilies." In general appearance it is a bold rocky island of very irregular shape. Its extreme length is about three and a half miles, while in one part it is almost divided by a high ridge of rocks, over which the sea perhaps forces its way, in the most boisterous weather. A ridge of hills extends through the island from N.E. to S.W. and branches off in several places to the sea. Between these branches are several sandy and pebbly beaches. A few level spots under cultivation appear here and there, the mountain streams being turned to good account for irrigating them. The N.E. side of the island, where it is exposed to the open Pacific, consists of bold rocky cliffs washed by the ocean waves which, in some places, have worn away the rock and formed caverns. The highest point is in the N.W. of the island and may possibly reach 1,600 feet. On its summit is a lighthouse with a large oil lamp.

The island is lighted during the winter season when the greatest number of pilgrims visit the island. The view from this peak is very extensive and well repays the labour of ascending. Two of the ravines are tolerably well wooded, and there are handsome trees and groves in the vicinity of some of the larger temples.

Hence the island presents a somewhat less bare appearance than that which characterizes the rock-bound coast of China further south. Probably in its most prosperous days every spot available on the hill sides was brought under cultivation.

Pootoo is one of the "seven sacred places." It is entirely devoted to the religion of Buddha, and especially dedicated to the goddess Kwan-yin as its presiding deity. From the many pilgrims thus manifested, which have occurred there, from its connection with the history of Kwan-yin, from the patronage given to it by Chinese Emperors, from the peculiarity of its physical features, and the number of the natural curiosities to be found in different parts of the island, Pootoo is regarded with remarkable reverence by all devout Buddhists.

In former times more than at present, pilgrims have gone there from very distant places, and if the priests are to be believed, even Japanese and Koreans used regularly to visit this holy place, while Chinese Emperors, and especially Kanghi, have made rich endowments, and spent large sums of money in building and repairing temples.

The history of Kwan-yin, the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, in connection with Pootoo is characterized by the unusual amount of absurdity which exists in the accounts of heathen deities. It appears that Kwan-yin was originally the third daughter of a man of the Tseu-ling Mountains named Shi-kin. By spiritual transformation she was again born as the daughter of the King Mio-chwang. Growing up she refused to marry, and was therefore subjected by her father to all sorts of laborious drudgery as a punishment. Finding this did not shake her resolution, her father ordered her to be put to death, after many escapes and divine interpositions, she was at length strangled with a long red silken cloth; but a large tiger instantly appearing, carried her corpse away to a forest of black fir trees. Her spirit visited Blades, and under the guidance and protection of the kings of hell, she visited the infernal regions and saw the torments which were being endured. These kings then escorted her to Mang-po-tung, and subsequently by their orders she was conducted back to the forest of black fir, where her spirit was given body to her.

On awaking she saw Buddha approaching her, riding on the clouds and making obeisance. After making himself known to her, Buddha commanded her to go to the country of Yu (now part of Chekiang), and live in the lake of Pootoo-yan near the southern sea, promising to call on the goddess of the goddess to create a water lily stand upon which she could cross the sea. Arriving at Pootoo, a white tiger and the god Kwan-lin assisted her in preparing a dwelling and grounds, while eight dragon kings took charge of the rising tides day and night. She lived in the lake of Pootoo-yan, and having already attained perfection, on one occasion out the flesh from her arm to preserve her from further illness. She also in a mysterious way secured long life for all the people. Having converted the whole of her relatives and cultivated among them the principles of virtue, they all ascended to heaven. The Emperor of China seeing that Kwan-yin's merits filled the world, and that her miracles were everywhere manifest, canonized her as the goddess of mercy and compassion, giving her a water lily for throne and the sovereignty of the lake of Pootoo-yan in the southern sea.

While however Pootoo rejoices in the Sovereignty of the Goddess of Mercy, it would appear that the Goddess will all-w none of her own sex to reside on the island. In the larger temples are to be seen notifications prohibiting the presence of women, and the three or four hundred Chinamen, secular callings who are allowed to live there either to cultivate the ground or trade in the necessities of life, are supposed to leave their wives and families at home. The rule however does not appear to apply to Foreign ladies; so probably the "Goddess of Mercy" has made a dispensation in their case, when some of them have at times visited Pootoo with their families for change of air, and lived in her domains. But, although the ladies are allowed to live on the island, it is only the Buddhist priests that can be buried within its sacred precincts, and it is said that even their corpses have first to be burned, three pious of charcoal being expended for each corpse.

There are now about 750 priests on the island, though formerly there were more than double that number. The number of temples, large and small, amounts to about 80. The largest or Tseu-ai is in the western part of the island and has about 150 priests attached to it; while the second in size or Han-shan has from 80 to 90. The remainder are distributed among the other temples, according to size and accommodation.

tion, some of the smaller temples are located in the most romantic spots among the mountains, and here the priests often live a complete hermit's life, cut off from the rest of the world and seeking to perfect themselves in Buddhism so as to ensure final absorption into Buddha. At early morn and sunset they may be seen in their little temples performing their devotions alone in front of their idols, dressed in coarse dirty patched surples, the melancholy nasal twang of their monotonous chanting only relieved by the jingle of the bell and the hollow sound of the blows on the wooden fish with which their liturgy is accompanied. So devout are some of them, that not even the entrance of a foreigner seems to distract their attention. Some of these recluses have the reputation of being very far advanced in the orders of Buddhism, and thereby possess a great odour of sanctity. Several of them have burnt off one or more joints of their fingers as vows, to converse with them they will commence to converse with them they will commence to proselytize, and gravely state that, since the priests never worship Buddha or burn incense to him, or even repeat his sacred name, their souls will transmigrate into the bodies of animals, and will never get rid of existence. In the larger temples the form of worship is more elaborate. The daily morning and evening devotions are a sort of parody upon our Christian Liturgical Services. On the 15th day of the moon Buddha himself comes down, and is more immediately present, so that the forms used at this time are much longer than ordinary. The priests everywhere make use of the name of Buddha, on every occasion during conversation where it is possible to drag it in. Almost every sentence ends with the four sounds representing the name by which he is addressed, viz. *O-mee-to-ha-ha*, the second syllable being drawn out to a ludicrous length. These priests are generally speaking most dirty, idiotic looking, miserable specimens of humanity. They seem to have been gathered from nearly all parts of China, and to have adopted this way of existence in some cases to avoid the punishment of crime or debt. Here and there a Canton man may be met with. One who speaks *pinyin* English acknowledges that he was servant of a foreigner and had a shop in

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Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents at Hongkong,
Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-
yearly interest at the rate of 10 per
cent per annum will be payable to the
shareholders at the London and County
Bank, Lombard Street, London, on and
after the 8th July 1868.

JAS. J. G. HEY DANIELL,
Secretary.

[London, June 19, 1868.] aug30

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.
Incorporated 1860.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Marine
Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £50,000.

Managing Agents in China, Messrs.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong,
Holliday Street, J. IVOR MURRAY,
Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Managing Agents for the above Com-
pany are prepared to accept risks and issue
Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of propo-
sals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents at Hongkong and Canton for
the above Company are prepared to grant
Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Vessels in Malacca, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of propo-
sals or any other information apply to
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lanchashire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lanchashire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
[STILL further notice the following An-
nual Rates will be charged for Fire
Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached
Dwelling Houses removed
from the Town, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance
Company,
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUTE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their Con-
tents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company,
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,263,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £407,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Fire and Marine In-
surance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, April 6, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO- RATION.

THE following rates will in future be
charged for Short Period Insurances:
One month, 1/2 per cent.
Three months, 2/3 do.
Six months, 3/4 do.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF
\$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and
\$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Reso-
lutions passed at Meeting of the
Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire In-
surance Company held on the 8th instant, ap-
plications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire
Insurance Company, Limited will be re-
ceived by the General Managers, the form
of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting
Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
GENTLEMEN,

I request you to allot me Shares of
One Thousand Dollars each in the above
named Company, and I agree to accept such
Shares, or any less number which may be
allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One
Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment,
and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars
per Share, six months after allotment, and I
further undertake to subscribe to the Debt
of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.
That the General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee are hereby authorized to
adopt measures for the reconstruction of
the Company as the Hongkong Fire In-
surance Company, Limited, on the basis pro-
posed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April
presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.
That the General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee are hereby requested to re-
ceive applications for Shares in the Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
and on the receipt of such applications to
call an Extraordinary General Meeting of
the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for
the purpose of authorizing its dissolution
and the transfer of its assets and liabilities
to the new Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares
may be had at the Office of the Company,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

Insurances.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,600,000, IN 1,600 SHARES,
FOR Tls. 1,000 EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tels 300,000,
or Tels 200 per Share.

Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs TURNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHE, Esq.
(Messrs CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs GILMAN & Co.)
F. POSTER, Esq.
(Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)

Director of the Company, 1866-68.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday,
the 12th day of May, 1868, the fol-
lowing Resolutions were passed, relative
to the continuance of the Company for a fur-
ther period of three years from the 1st
January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given
that applications for Shares in the annexed
Form, will be received at the Offices of the
Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not
resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied
by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to
sign the Deed of Settlement on their be-
half and generally to represent them in all
matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed
at the meeting of 19th November, 1867, a
separate Office of the Company will be
opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, May 16, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.

No.
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH
CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request that you will allot
to me Shares in the above Company, and
agree to accept such Shares, or any less
number you may allot to me, and agree to
pay the first call of Tls. 200 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when-
ever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.

RES. I.—That a Company to be called
the "North-China Insurance Company"
shall be formed for a further period of three
years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec.,
1871.

RES. II.—That the Directors for the time
being of the present Company be appointed
to act as a Provisional Committee to or-
ganize the new Company.

RES. III.—That this meeting recommends
that the Provisional Committee should
adopt as the basis of the new Company that
the capital should be 1,600,000 in 1,600
Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital,
Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that
the Committee be authorized to issue a
prospectus inviting applications for Shares
and to proceed with the allotment.

By order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings
or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company,
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company for
Hongkong and Canton are prepared to
grant Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and China for
the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
22 per Cent. per annum Bonus declared
during the last Fifteen Years on
all Profit participating Policies of Two
Years standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the
settlement of all Claims, with the repre-
sentatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding
£1000 can be effected with the Undersigned
without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims
are settled at once by the Undersigned
without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the
Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from uninten-
tional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or An-
nually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of
£100 for the whole term of Life, including
£2 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which
will be deducted during a visit to or a per-
manent resident in Europe:—

Age.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION

WITH PARTICIPATION

15 43 19 8 24 5 6

20 4 3 8 4 9 4

25 4 8 11 4 10 2

30 4 13 11 4 10 9

35 5 0 0 5 6 2

40 5 8 0 5 14 1

45 5 17 11 6 4 6

